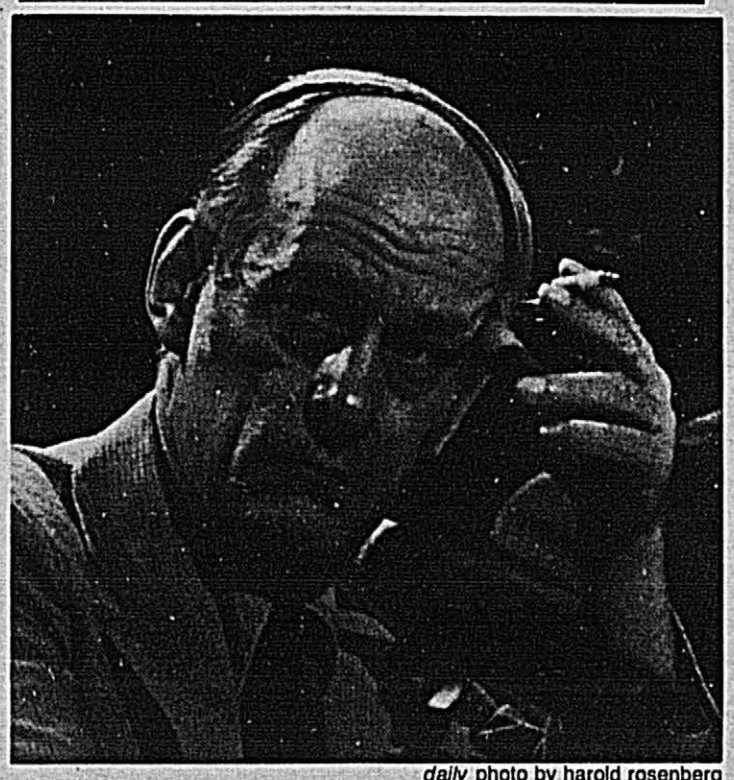
mcgill daily

VOL. 62, NO. 4. FRIDAY SEPT. 22, 1972 THREE CENTS



daily photo by harold rosenberg

RENE LEVESQUE,PQ leader, spied on spies who spied on unions.

by mark hoskin

Quebec law students plan strike

A general strike of Quebec law students against the Quebec Bar today seems imminent, following a meeting last night at the University of Montreal.

An ultimatum by the University of Montreal demanding the restructuring of the bar examination was ignored last week. Consequently law students from University of Montreal, Laval University, the University of Sherbrooke, Ottawa University, and McGill University are considering strike action.

William Friedman, President of the L.U.S., has called a meeting for 8:30 this morning at which he will ask for the students' support of the strike.

Should they give him their support, they will join more students who will have already begun picketting le Palais du Justice.

Bar examinations have been scheduled during the time of the demonstration, yet the doors have already been barred by angry students.

The lawyers do, however, have a police permit to demonstrate between 8.30 am. and 12:30 pm.

The major objections of the striking students are aimed at the structure of the bar exam. Six tests, given both mornings and afternoons on three consecutive days, each last three hours. Fifty-eight percent of those tested in Quebec earlier this year failed.

The strikers hope to pressure the members of the bar into considering the restructuring of the exams at a meeting planned for next Tuesday.

by michel celemenski

Army spies on labour unions

A secret government document made public last week by Parti Québécois leader René Lévesque proves conclusively that the Canadian army has been spying on Quebec labour unions.

The 16-page study headed "For Secret Canadian Eyes" and dated June 20, 1972, was entitled "Information Summary 1/72—Quebec labor Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU)—Congrès des Syndicats Nationaux (CSN)—Prepared by Force Mobile Command Intelligence and Security Section".

The force Mobile Command, based in St. Hubert, is the military unit which occupied Quebec during the October 1970 War Measures Act. An armed forces spokesman in Ottawa declared the document to be authentic and mentioned that similar studies are a routine function of the Canadian military. Lévesque had claimed earlier that by its use of "mini-gestapo" tactics, Ottawa was already granting special status to Quebec.

Lévesque brought the information to public attention not because it contains any startling new data (the CNTU claims it is riddled with factual errors) but because he felt that such activity by the armed forces is the type which occurs only in occupied territories.

The PQ leader concluded that this conjures up an "image of colonial control over Quebec".

The document itself, written in English, starts with a short historical study of the labour union. Example:

"One of the more stable periods of the union was under the direction of Jean Marchand, now a federal minister."

It then proceeds to give an enlightening sociological study of the development of workers' militancy in Quebec.

"Inflationary pressures have created a feeling of insecurity in Quebec. Some groups are affected by unemployment, others by technological change, while others are experiencing a deterioration in their economic and social position. The fear of falling behind in the midst of rapid change is the most pronounced political phenomenon in Quebec today and explains the militancy of various groups who do not have the education or financial advantages to adequately protect their interests."

The army document then traces the failures of the CNTU to set up a type of "labour party" and its subsequent adoption of "a unique brand of Quebec Marxist-socialism free from outside interference".

The ideology and practice of the labour union are then analyzed as "socialism from below" as opposed to "socialism from above." "When socialism became the dogma," states the unknown army operative, "it was inevitable that direct political action would follow."

The document then goes on to reveal that the labour unions have links with "various separatist and communist elements. These include FRAP, (Front d'Action Politique), MDPPQ (Mouvement pour la Défense des Prisonniers Politiques Québécois), Ligue Socialiste du Québec, Communists and other dissident groups."

The conclusion of the ideological section states: "Although it was relatively easy to win over 1400 labour delegates to a united position, it will be more difficult to galvanize labour into a coherent voting block (sic). Attempts have been made in the past and have met with frustration."

The end of the document is a listing of the "top 18" of the Quebec labour movement and their links with various organizations and committees.

This detailed study by a military group, surfacing when it did, underlines the two-facedness and hypocrisy of the Trudeau régime. Trudeau's claim of an "open dialogue" takes on a rather hollow tone.

Also the preparation of the military can be coupled with Trudeau's statement this week that he would not recognize the independence of Quebec even if the Parti

continued on page 3

by eric berger

Senate criticizes government report

Senate has expressed its opposition to a report that calls for universities to implement programs proposed by the provincial government. The report, which is a preliminary draft made by the Council of Universities, was discussed at a regular meeting of Senate yesterday.

The report suggested that universities should grant bachelor degrees after the U2 year, instead of after U3. Many Senators criticized this idea and also expressed alarm at a proposal for a new method of allocating federal research grants.

The Council has proposed that federal funds for research directed to Quebec universities would have to go through the Quebec government, which would have the power to redirect the funds as it desired.

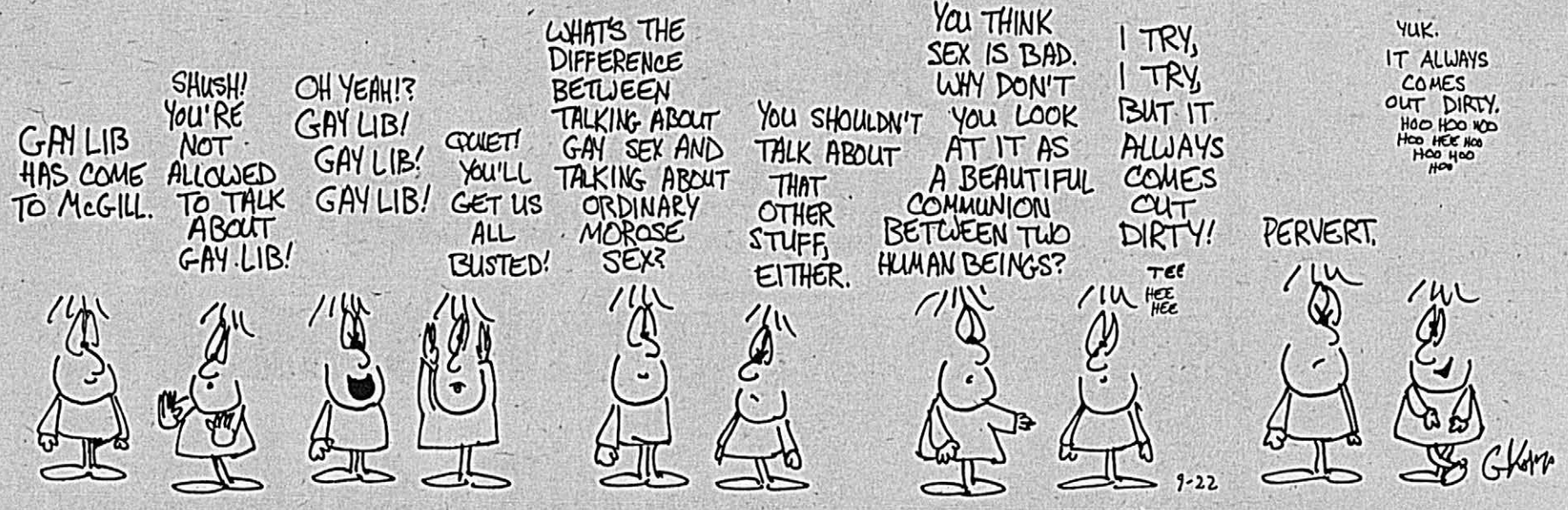
Some senators were concerned that McGill would lose control over its own affairs if the report's suggestions were implemented, but others felt this to be unavoidable. Dean of Arts Robert Vogel summed up his feelings on the matter by saying, "Loss of freedom is an inevitable consequence of the way our society is structured."

McGill's response to the report will be sent to the Council of Universities before October 15. After that date, the Council will rewrite the original draft into a formal report.

In other business, Senator Martin Shapiro, a medical student, moved that that the general student body be allowed to elect the dean of Students. After a prolonged battle over some intricacies of parliamentary procedures. Senate defeated the motion. The strongest point made in favor of the proposed change was that an election would give students an opportunity to make a decision affecting the administration of the university. Shapiro said that "The Dean of Students must represent the students' views, and lobby for them."

The Senate also discussed the position of the PhD in today's society, the possibility of McGill's continuing the CEGEP program beyond this year, and the issue of increased student representation on Senate.

LEAN AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP



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Wed., Sept. 27th 1 PM	Conservatives Michael Meighen

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mcgill daily

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by sheldon goldfarb

Beethoven blurred

When is Beethoven's violin concerto not Beethoven's violin concerto? When it's played as if it were written by Max Bruch.

Unfortunately, this is just about the way it was played Wednesday night at Place des Arts in the Montreal Symphony Orchestra's first concert of the season. Besides the Beethovern concerto, in which the soloist was Itzhak Perlman, the concert included Berlioz's overture to Benvenuto Cellini and Bela Bartok's Concerto for Orchestra. MSO Music Director Franz-Paul Decker conducted.

Beethoven's violin concerto, which is a work filled with both storms and jubilance, was written 1806, during a period of national and anti-feudal struggles, which Beethoven supported.

In the violin concerto, Beethoven portrayed the struggles of the time through musical contrasts, oppositions, and climactic outbursts. The first movement of the concerto especially expresses this characteristic of struggle. A more joyous and optimistic quality is also present, most notably in the concluding rondo. This latter quality in Beethoven represents, in the words of one commentator, "the jubilant feelings of humanity making great strides forward . . . of human victory against tyranny."

At the Wednesday night concert, however, all of these qualities were blurred almost beyond recognition. To begin with, the first movement was played rather slowly and weakly, vitiating the work's forcefulness and muffling the conflicts and contrasts. The orchestral entrances were not attacked well at all, with the brass section being particularly uncertain and hesitant.

As for the soloist, there is no denying Perlman's technical skill and virtuosity, but his interpretation was also very much at variance with what Beethoven was trying to say. His approach was very Romantic, which would be quite appropriate for something like Max Bruch's well known concerto, but which is not the right style for Beethoven.

The concerto should be classically bold, direct, and clear; Perlman, however, was rhapsodic and sentimental. For instance, the main theme of the rondo is supposed to be a clear and rhythmic melody of jubilance, but Perlman sentimentalized it. He held notes too long and slurred them together, giving a Romantic impression of yearning and blurring the definite rhythm. The cadenzas Perlman used were very long and showy, and he played them with great virtuosity, à la Paganini. But again, this is not what Beethoven intended.

The Berlioz overture, which opened the program, was given a better reading; the trombone section, for one, handled itself well. But the work itself is lacking in substance and real melody, being really nothing more than a showpiece for Berlioz's technical mastery of orchestration, dynamics, and rhythm.

The concert closed with a competent performance of Bartok's demanding Concerto for Orchestra. This work, written in 1943, is a contradictory one, combining folkstyle expression, as in Dvorak, with subjective and despairing "modernism" as in Stravinsky. Bartok's themes are fragmentary, not classically developed, and sometimes border on the harsh. But there is an underlying humanism in the work, something that is lacking in composers like Stravinsky. For instance, the fugal finale seems to be a rollicking, peasant-style victory over the despair displayed in the first and third movements.

The work, as its name implies, is a virtuoso piece for various sections of the orchestra, and it was carried off well by the MSO.

Army . . .

continued from page 1

Québécois won at the polls. The questions which one poses at this point are how far the government is ready to go in order to prevent the development of labour militancy in Quebec, and what preparations have been made to deal with an indépendantiste election victory. In light of this document and in the shadow of the War Measures Act, the conclusion is evident.

by arnold bennett and joel ruimy

SGWU, Loyola near merger

Sir George Williams University and Loyola College moved a few steps closer to merger yesterday, as officials from both institutions introduced a draft proposal to that effect at a Sir George press conference. At the same time, Loyola Rector the Most Reverend Patrick Malone availed himself of the opportunity to mend a few fences with the Quebec government.

Malone managed to sit on both sides of the artificially created conflict between the Bourassa government and the English universities.

"All of us have aspirations to serve the English-speaking community," Malone said, adding carefully that the merger would be "very constructive for our institutions, for our constituency and for Quebec."

Sir George Board of Governors Chairman C.A. Duff referred to the people at the Department of Education as "men of good will," while Malone described them as "intelligent and enlightened citizens."

Malone said that the Deputy Minister with whom he had dealt had known "a lot of dollars-and-cents solutions that he rejected out of hand" and that this official understood "the cultural component" and the "sense of identity" involved.

"The government authorities have asked us to work this out on our own," he maintained. "I think this is a vote of confidence in us."

When a Channel 12 reporter asked what forces within the government had started the rumour about the phasing out of Loyola, Malone became almost frantic in his desire to defend his buddies in Quebec City.

The Most Reverend Father advised the reporter to read the *Star* or the *Gazette* or to watch his own channel. He firmly denied that anyone in the government, the cabinet or even the National Assembly was responsible for the rumours.

"This was a para-governmental institution," he said of the rumourmongers.

The merger proposal, approved by representatives from both Boards, is still subject to possible amendment or rejection, since it must be ratified by both full governing bodies in mid-October. It calls for the establishment of a new university on the two existing campuses.

- This university would be made up of five faculties: "University" faculties of Commerce and Administration and Engineering; Sir George Williams faculties of Arts and Science; and a faculty of Loyola College with programs in Arts and Science.
- Degrees now awarded by Sir George Williams, and by the Université de Montréal for Loyola College, would be awarded by the new university.
- Students presently at either institution would be guaranteed, "during a reasonable period," a course of study for the degree for which they were enrolled.
- The university would have one Chief Executive Officer called a Rector, a Board of Governors, a Senate, and Faculty Councils.
- The Board of Governors would be composed of representatives from the community, administrators, faculty and students.

The merger will only affect university programs. CEGEP operations will be handled separately on the two campuses on the basis of the agreements with the government. The CEGEP programs on these campuses are due to terminate in 1974.

"We don't want to ratify something without input from our students and our faculty," Malone maintained. But at the same time he indicated that any opposition was likely to be token and would not be appreciated.

"The longer we spend on this, the more we are wasting time as to what our job is in the community: being a university," Malone warned. He expressed his confidence that the boards would come to a conclusion on the proposal at their next meetings.

Student representation on the governing bodies of the new university wil be considerably higher than at McGill, but in line with a clear but unstated policy of tokenism, it will still come nowhere near parity.

Out of 35 Governors only five will be students, compared to one out of 33 at McGill. On Senate, students will have slightly less than one-third representation—17 out of 52. Furthermore, 16 out of the 35 Governors will come from "the community at large," whatever that means. At McGill it means an overwhelming predominance of businessmen and corporate lawyers.

The brief also mentions that courses will be given on both campuses "where appropriate in reponse to student needs," but gives no indication of how these needs will be determined, or by whom.

Neither Sir George nor Loyola has a history of sympathetic response to student demands. In Febrauary 1969 the refusal of the Sir George administration to properly investigate charges of racism led to the occupation of the computer centre, and the arrest of nearly 80 students and the destruction of the computer when the administration sent in the police. All of the arrested students were later expelled.

At Loyola in late 1970, Malone's firing of a popular and radical professor, and several other English department members, led to a student strike.

In response to a question about the possibility of cuts in faculty under the new system, Malone replied that Sir George and Loyola are currently "below the norms of professor-student ratio prescribed by the government. We're not really expecting any cut of staff."

Sir George Principal John O'Brien agreed:"Ironically we are in the fortunate position that our staff-student ratio is an unfavourable one."

in between the lines

by julian sher

One of the most popular myths of our society is that the large daily newspapers report the news fairly accurately, if not "objectively". The *Daily* will publish background stories on articles that appear in Montreal papers to show that the established press plays its role in perpetuating capitalist society by distorting, misinterpreting and hiding the news.

Last week the Montreal Star *splashed an article on terrorism across the front page of its News and Review section. The article, writen by McGill doctoral student Ron Duffy, ignores the political and economic factors behind terrorist acts. Particularly objectionable is the analysis of the Tupamaros:*

"The Tupamaro guerrillas in Uruguay," Duffy writes, "were among the most notorious practitioners of modern urban terrorism. By political assassination and kidnapping, by raids on banks and military establishments, the Tupamaros helped inspire recent world-wide confidence in the value of violence. But since the election early this year of President Bordaberry, the Tupamaros appear to be discredited. The blue-sky measures taken against them by the army have been ruthless, brutal and effective."

A somewhat different analysis of the situation appears below.

The commercial press loves to indulge in harsh criticism of the deplorable violence of the Tupamaros. Not only is any kind of violence inherently wrong, the argument goes, but also the uncontrolled acts of terrorism upset the chances for a "restoration of democracy" in Uruguay.

No condemnation however is made of the violence perpetrated by the established order. No mention that in 1969 over 6,000 labour militants were imprisoned. No mention that Uruguay was first on the list of "aid" distributed by the U.S. to Latin American police forces in 1971. No mention that the government lauds fascist bands when they attack schools or machine-gun homes.

All too often news on the Tupamaros is reported in a vacuum, divorced from the social context of abominable poverty and stagnation that plagues Uruguay and the rest of Latin America. Montevideo (the capital city) has an umemployment rate of 10%, but interestingly enough the Department of Statistics considers 4 hours of work a month to be "employment". In 1968, the cost of living rose 180%. The poorest 20% of the people of Latin America have an income equal to one-fortieth of the amount expropriated by the 5% that make up the upper classes.

It is this violence of a repressive regime and this poverty of a dependent capitalist economy sapped by American monopolies that explains the existence of the Tupamaros. With the lack of basic democratic rights, open political organizing was extremely difficult; urban guerrilla warfare became a desperate alternative for overcoming the repressive policies of the government.

The acts of terrorism of the Tupamaros have definite political goals. The guerrillas obtain and publicize government and corporate documents to expose the swindling and corruption of the ruling class. What they expropriate from the rich (food, for example) they give to the poor. Targets are not chosen indiscriminately: police who torture are killed, businessmen who exploit are held in "peoples' prisons".

In recent weeks the commercial press has hailed the capture of several key Tupamaro leaders as the beginning of the end of the revolutionaries. A strange conclusion to reach when you consider that the Tupamaros have been fighting repression successfully for over six years. Stranger still when you consider that since the government declared a state of "internal war" against the guerrillas last April and put 20,000 men on their trail, the Tupamaro organization has actually *grown*.

As the guerillas continue their struggle, however, certain contradictions in their politics will emerge more clearly. The amount of political organizing they do is still very limited. The government is able to use their activities as an excuse to clamp down on other people and organizations. Most important, Tupamaro guerrilla actions allow the great mass of the Uruguayan people too passive a role in the struggle for control of their country and its economy.

But the fact still remains that the violence of the Tupamaros and other Latin American revolutionaries which the commercial press so piously condemns will end only with the popular overthrow of the servile Latin American regimes and their American supporters. And that, of course, is something that the people who control the commercial press could never accept.

NEWS AND REVIEW
The Montreal Star
Terrorism:
Losing friends,

Liberation School divisions meet

Media

by anna dowdall

A small group of highly interested people met last night to exchange ideas on the formation of a Media Division in Liberation School. The aim of the Media Division is to further the struggle for Quebec liberation, by using visual media, the printed word and direct discussion to get their message across. Exactly to whom the message should be directed was the subject of a great deal of debate.

One participant suggested that as middle-class English-speaking people, the members of Media would be better off directing their efforts towards politicizing the Anglophone community of Quebec, and specifically, the youth. He contended that this was the only group which could be substantially influenced by the Media Division, because of the mainly technical barriers of age and language.

However, it was also pointed out by one student that the "language barrier" was essentially a false barrier, and the attempt to politicize Anglophones independently from the general working class movement could conceivably help to perpetuate the dangerous segregation of the two groups. The student emphasized the importance of learning to speak French well, in order to minimize and play down the "barrier", and to get both groups working together towards their common interests.

In the coming months, projects might range anywhere from documentary videotapes to pamphleteering and the creation of a magazine. Interested people are welcome and needed to participate, and to originate projects of their own. The next meeting of the Media Division will be held September 28, at 6 pm in room 458 of the Student Union.

Women's Studies

by vivien perelman

The division of Women's Studies within Liberation School held an opening meeting Wednesday night in the McGill Union. Close to 40 women, from McGill and from the community, set up the beginnings of several discussion and study groups.

The purpose of the Women's Division as defined by the School is to give people the tools to combat sexism, with the emphasis on the role of women in class struggles. While there was some dissension concerning the degree of importance of politics in relation to the position of women, most people agreed with the direction outlined by the School.

Two study groups will begin next week: "Class Struggles and Sexism" at 7:30 Monday night, and "Family and Institutions—Sex Roles" at 7:30 Tuesday night. Both will be held in the Union. Other courses to be offered will be "Self-Defence" and "Health: Self-Examination".

Community Education

by steve cohen

Fifteen students and workers met last Wednesday evening to organize the Community Education Division of Liberation School.

The goal of this division is to study and implement educational alternatives to the present learning structure. Participants hope to reach not only McGill students, but also working class people who must be the leading force in the movement for radical change that Liberation School members are engaged in.

In line with the school's philosophy of uniting ideas with action, members of the division made several suggestions:

- to translate radical political and social works from sophisticated and often incomprehensible "technocrateese" into language that ordinary people can understand and relate to.
- to produce an English language comic book edition of Léandre Bergeron's "History of Quebec, A Patriote's Handbook" similar to the French editions.
- to explain the role of unions and strikes to the non-union poor. Informed by the bourgeois press, who focus only on the immediate inconveniences caused by strikes, non-union people often fail to understand the broader issues involved in labour-management disputes. Many are hostile to striking workers and support repressive back-to-work legislation.
- to organize a community legal education committee, which in addition to informing working class people of their legal rights, would also provide a radical critique of the existing legal system, and would show how it serves to exploit and oppress the working class.
- to organize small groups of McGill students who are taking as many different courses as possible. These groups would then prepare critiques on the way their courses are taught. This would serve to make students aware of the deficiencies in the educational system.
- Anyone interested in these or other related activities is invited to attend the next meeting this coming Wednesday evening.

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University Admissions Committee
Committee on Collegial Studies
Committee on Continuing Education
Committee on Development
Committee on Environmental Studies
Board of Directors of the Gault Estate
Honorary Degrees Committee
University Museums Committee
University Placement Committee
University Scholarships Committee
Committee on Sessional Dates
Committee on Student Counselling Services
Committee on Student Health
Student Housing Committee

—apply at Council Office; description of committee is available

—List a second choice, as many openings for the most active committees have been filled

DEADLINE: Friday, Sept. 22nd. 4:00 P.M.

Will Hoffman
Director of University Affairs
392-8922

GET WITH IT!

EXECUTIVE APPLICATIONS OPEN

1) Cafeteria Chairman
duties:
i) investigates student complaints re:the Union catering service.
ii) responsibility for enforcing the Caterer's contract and terms thereof.
iii) evaluates suggestions for the improvement fo food service.

2) Activities Night Chairman
duties:
This post is not a very demanding one and the person in charge is basically acting in the role of co-ordinator for this event, one which sees every group on campus represented.

3) Chief Returning Officer
duties:
*i) to enforce the electoral by-laws as pertaining to campus-wide elections. e.g.: Students' Council and Students' Executive.
*2) to call for elections and to supervise same.
This is a very important position for many reasons and the office-holder must be sufficiently responsible to be able to accomplish this task well.

All three positions are open as of Septembec 19, 1972. Applications will close September 26, 1972. For application forms or further information, please contact the Students' Society Office in the Students' Union. We need you—instead of complaining, why don't you come in and help us try to get something done.

Bennett Little
Executive Applications Director

For further info, you can call the Students' Society Office—392-8922 or call me direct at 481-8843.

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WOMEN'S PAPER

The Feminist Communication Collective, working out of Logos, is attempting to put together a political issue within the next month.

The aim is to approach as many candidates as possible from all parties with questions of concern to women. Answers will be published. We feel these issues, left to the regular media, may not be brought up at all.

Any women interested in researching or interviewing for this issue are asked to call Logos at 284-3132 or Nancy at 845-1571 after 6 pm.

QUEBEC-LATIN AMERICA SOLIDARITY SYMPOSIUM

A symposium on Quebec solidarity with Latin America has been organized for this coming weekend at the Université de Montréal, in the Grand Salon Community Centre at 2332 Edouard Montpetit.

Friday night, September 22nd, beginning at 7:30, there will be speeches made on Brazil and Haiti. The Saturday session will begin at 1 pm; it will include a talk on Bolivia and workshop sessions on the OAS, the CICC, and foreign investment. In the evening, there will be a cultural event. Sunday, beginning at 1 pm, there will be talks on Cuba, Chile, and Quebec.

Admission is free to all sessions except the cultural evening; the latter will cost $2 per person ($1 for students).

INDIAN SONGS OF NORTH AMERICA

A new 45 rpm record featuring Indian songs from across the continent, has recently been released by Mme. Roy-Vilandre. Selections include songs from the Sioux, the Mohawks, the Cris, and the Iroquois. The record is available at P.O. Box 171, Victoria Station, Montreal 215. The artist can be contacted at 481-4472 or 845-4914.

ECONOMICS STUDENTS

Nominations are hereby called to fill the position of fifth student representative on Faculty. Any student taking one or more economics courses is eligible. Nominations are open until Friday, Sept. 29. Further information is available in Leacock 434 and 426.

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McGill Debating Union

announces

SPEAKERS' PROGRAMME 72-73

FALL EVENTS:	Sept. 25th-29th	Election Forums
	Oct. 10th	Tri-Party Debate
	Nov. 9th	John Barth—Reading/Lecture
POSSIBLE:		Herbert Marcuse

Suggestions and People to work Wanted
Drop by Debating Union, B-42 Union (392-8909)

LA MONTÉE à Saint Benoit

The Montée is an inter-university pilgrimage which takes place on the weekend of Sept. 29-Oct. 1. Come and join us. For details phone 288-1806.

The Newman Centre—3484 Peel St.

McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

INTRAMURAL SPORTS FALL PROGRAM—MEN

GOLF TOURNAMENT
At the Royal Montreal Golf Club, Friday, October 6th, starting at 9:00 a.m. The tournament will be 18 holes of medal play. No practice rounds will be permitted. Tee off times MUST be made in room 6 of the Gym. Please indicate faculty. Entry fee is two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50) and no one will be permitted to play unless he has been assigned a specific starting time. All McGill male students are eligible.

TENNIS
The tennis tournament will be held at Forbes Field starting on Thursday, September 28th. Entries close September 25th. Please check notice boards outside room 6 in the Gym and at the tennis courts for date and time of games. Entries accepted in room 6 of the Gym ONLY.

TOUCH FOOTBALL
All league games will be played on Lower Campus, Forbes Field and the Stadium from 1:00 to 2:00 p.m. and 5:15 to 6:15 p.m. The league starts Tuesday, October 3rd and entries close September 27th.

All team entries MUST be submitted to the Faculty Athletic Rep. OR the Intramural Office and accompanied by a $10.00 deposit for each team entry. This deposit will be refunded provided no defaults occur. For further information contact the Intramural Office, 392-4730.

SOCCER
And Intramural Soccer League will be held again this year. This will be an all campus sport—any Club, Class Residence, or Faculty on campus may enter a team. Games will be played on Forbes Field and Lower Campus at 5:15 and 6:15 p.m. Mondays and Wednesdays. League play begins on Monday, October 2nd—and the deadline for entries is September 27th.

All team entries MUST be submitted to the Intramural Office and accompanied by a $10.00 deposit for each team entry. This deposit will be refunded provided no defaults occur.

McGill Chinese Students' Society
麥基爾大學中國同學會

REUNION AND FRESHMAN RECEPTION '72

—Acupuncture
—Chinese Folk Dancing
—Color Films
—Folksinging
—Free Refreshments (Chinese Dim Sim)
—Mixer

Date: **Sept. 22, Friday**
Time: **7:30 to 1:00**
Place: **Union Ballroom**

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today

ARMENIAN STUDENTS' CLUB: General meeting. All members should attend. Union 307, 2 pm. 331-9903.

SANDWICH THEATRE: Free performance of "Winnie-the-Pooh". Last day. 1.15 pm, Union Theatre. 392-8924.

BLOOD DRIVE: Book yourself a gig at Blood Drive, Oct. 18-25. If you'd like to entertain, sign the list in Union 464.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY: Reunion '72. Come and meet old and new friends. Free admission and refreshments. All welcome. Union Ballroom. 725-7912.

BIOLOGICAL STUDENTS SOCIETY: Dissection kits on sale. 1-2 pm. Stewart N 2/8.

RED AND WHITE REVUE: Executive positions available for eager volunteers. Contact Joel or Robert at Sandwich Theatre.

CHESS CLUB: Important meeting. All those interested please attend. 1-2 pm, B26.

LIBERATION SCHOOL: General meeting for all interested in Liberation School.

PLAYERS CLUB: Auditions for "The Criminals" by Jose Triana. 11 am-1 pm. 392-8924.

ENGLISH LITERATURE ASSOCIATION: Representative for Film and Communication, publicity director, and members for drama and film committee needed. 1 pm, Arts B-20.

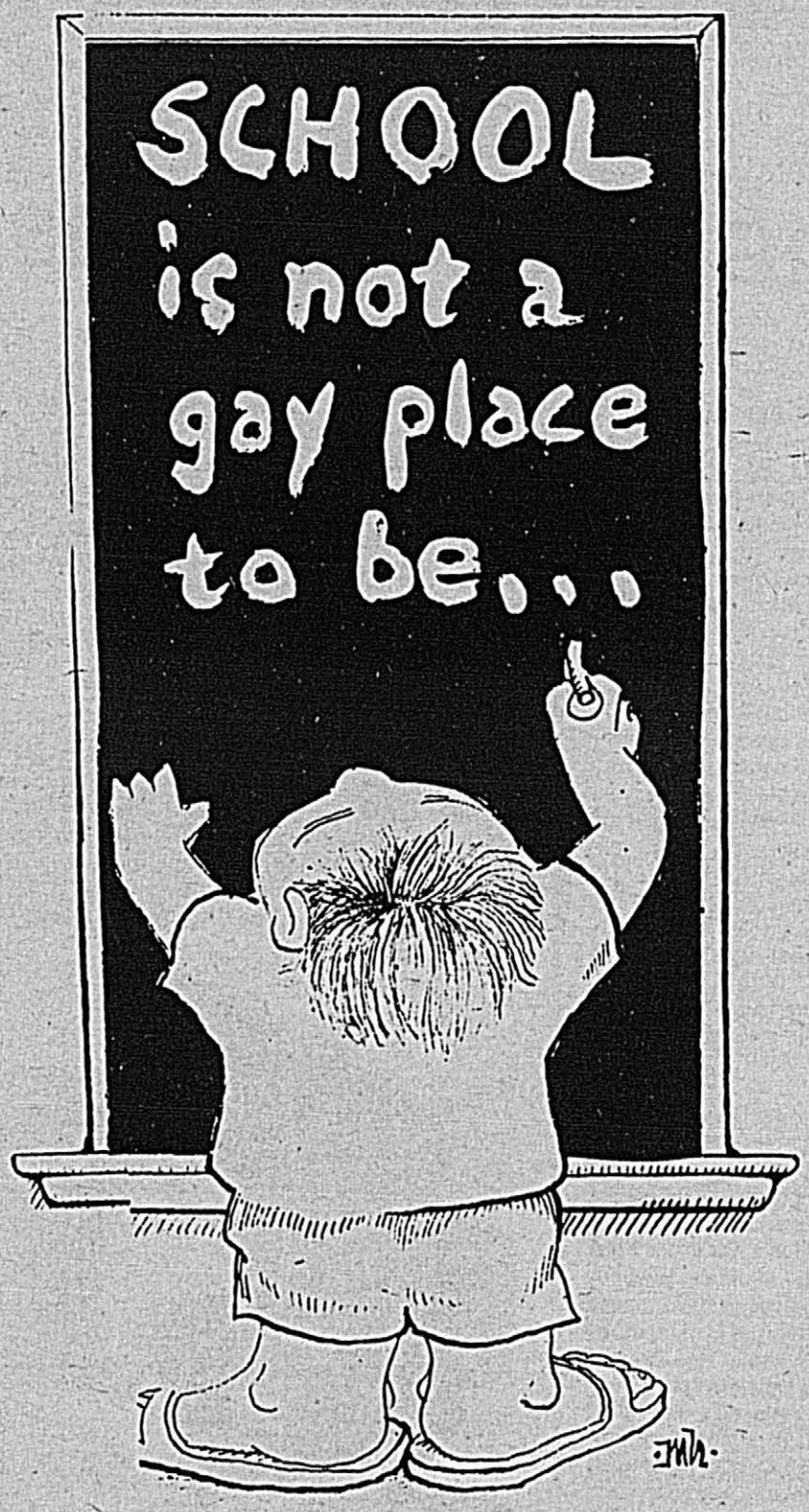
BLOOD DRIVE '72: Volunteers needed for executive and staff positions. Union 464. 392-8947.

CHINESE STUDENTS SOCIETY: Soccer practice, Saturday 9 am Forbes Field. Football practice, Saturday 2 pm Lower Campus.

ISA USED BOOK SALE: This service is run by students for students. Bring in all academic books. Union B 40. 12-3 pm.

COMMUNITY McGILL: Information and interviews for volunteer work in hospitals and schools. 11-4 pm, Union 414. 392-8980.

AFRICAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: Welcoming Reception for new African students, bring friends. Summary of last year's activities and election of new officers. 7 pm, Union 327. 288-2883.



Last fall the *McGill Daily* ran a series of anguished letters from closeted gays on campus. Most of the letters offered no mechanism for further communication with other gays and were either plaintive *cris du coeur* to lessen the pain of yet another night alone or else anonymous public affirmations of private conquests, almost as if to say that not all homosexuals were miserable.

Those that did suggest a follow-up were usually overtly or implicitly sexist in content, one even proposing a founding gay liberation meeting in a building (a bar) legally closed to women! There was clearly little familiarity with the aims of the gay movement; the letters served only to emphasize to many of us that gay liberation had indeed made little impact at McGill. ("Gay" in this context signifies an affirmative attitude of men and women towards their homosexual or bisexual behaviour.)

Paradoxically, McGill finds itself at the very centre of Montreal's gay heartland. Within a few blocks of campus there are perhaps a dozen gay bars in open operation. In summer, the busiest outdoor cruising area in Canada operates day and night within yards of the McGill student residences. Cruising the corridors of Place Ville-Marie to the south is unrivalled for comfort and convenience during the cold nights of the winter session, while to the east the streets and alleyways of the student ghetto (known, incidentally, in other parts of Canada less as a student ghetto than a gay one) are plied by cruising gays any time of year.

Even on campus at McGill and Sir George certain washrooms in the basements, certain parts of the library, certain tables in the Faculty Club attract those students and professors who are clued in, while at the same time other, who somehow haven't got the word write sad, desperate letters anonymously to the *Daily*. McGill, therefore, like Montreal itself, has considerable gay potential, where now we find only timid, priviticized, sexist, closeted—in a word, oppressed—homosexuals.

During the second term last winter a seminar on sexism specifically oriented toward gay people, was organized. For five months it met for several hours every Monday night at the Redpath Library. Although it was little publicized, the seminar was attended by as many as fifty people, with men and women generally equally represented. On the basis of our experience with that seminar we have a clearer idea of both the reasons for the alienation experienced by gay people and the further steps that must be taken this year to alleviate that alienation at McGill.

Gay people should be, of course, accustomed to oppression within Western civilization. Except for brief happy periods such as the flowering of Greek civilization and in some areas during the Renaissance, they have been persecuted by society. The term "faggots" may have originated from the Medieval custom of burning a few homosexuals as fuel to feed the fires of heretics and witches. The Nazis sent known gay people to the gas chambers along with other "social undesirables".

At present throughout most of the Western world, including Canada, being gay in an open way exposes one to police harassment and arrest as well as immense social penalties.

There have been many attempted explanations of the rigid moral condemnation of gay people in the Western World. Perhaps an obvious one is the fact that gay sexuality is not justified by the institutions of marriage and the family. For a society which, until recently, viewed sexuality as primarily intended for procreation and which viewed any expression of sexuality not exclusively directed toward that end as sinful, gay sexuality was a particualrly noxious social contradiction. In a society based upon the importance of work as a criterion of self-worth, the objects and zones of sexuality were considerably constricted to permit more energy to be directed toward work and to render individuals more tractable to control. Gay sexuality again stood out as a contradiction to the only socially approved mode of sexuality: genital sexuality directed toward one person of the opposite sex, of roughly the same age, with the male assuming an active role and the female a passive one.

Gay people at McGill experience hostility from both the right and the left when they attempt to change the attitudes and practices which result in gay oppression. This reflects the isolation of gay people everywhere but it is probably the most acute of any urban centre in Canada or the United States.

Political conservatives are likely not only to hold values mentioned above which render them hostile to gay people, but also to regard homosexuality and communism as synonymous social ills. A brief look at testimony during the McCarthy era as well as contemporary rightist tracts offer ample proof that homosexuality and communism have been indelibly linked in the rightist mentality. On the other hand, the reception of gay sexuality by those on the left has not, with rare exception, been notably more open. In most countries which have undergone so-called Marxist revolution, gay sexuality is regarded as a bourgeois social degeneracy to be met with compulsory incarceration in prisons, mental hospitals or social rehabilitation centres.

Unfortunately, it is clearly the case that revolutions which radically alter the distribution of wealth and modes of production can leave unchanged or even strengthen a pre-revolutionary sexual morality and character structure. Wilhelm Reich has been among the foremost social critics to realize that a revolution which does not alter the pre-revolutionary sexual morality and character structure will ultimately be abortive. The same aggressions and authoritarian structures that plagued the pre-revolutionary society will return to plague the post-revolutionary society, and only the forms which this oppression assumes will change.

Recently, especially in the United States, some support has emerged for gay liberation among feminist and third-world groups. Generally, Marxists of the "old left" variety take the position toward gay sexuality of whatever national socialist party they emulate. Marxists of the "new left" often adopt an attitude scarcely distinguishable from that of many liberals. Namely, they assert that an individual's sexuality is his own concern and of no relevance to revolutionary politics. Such an attitude reflects a not uncommon neglect of the motivational role of sexuality in particular and psychological factors in general and has contributed to the failure of socialist revolutions to produce the "socialist man".

Liberals, forming the bulk of the population, constitute the major audience toward which gay liberation, when viewed narrowly as a plea for civil rights, is directed. Within gay liberation, probably most believe that the current stage of the struggle against oppression should be primarily oriented toward civil rights. Frequently, liberals assume that since homosexuality has been legalized in Canada by the Trudeau government such a struggle is not necessary.

On the contrary, all that has been legalized is the performance of homosexual acts between two (only) consenting adults in private. What proportion of arrests related to homosexuality would such a "relaxation of the law" cover? Clearly, it would be infinitesimal. Gay people are still arrested for showing signs of affection in public; places where they customarily meet are under close police surveillance; methods of entrapment are still frequently utilized by police; there is no protection for gay people whose employment is threatened because of their sexual preferences; gay people are still presumed by the law to be unfit parents; and it is still impossible for an avowed gay person to become an immigrant to Canada. There seem to be few liberals who will risk their political and social reputations to the extent of fighting those discriminations or even of becoming more familiar with the extent of gay oppression in Canada.

In speaking of the difficulties faced by gay people in their struggle for liberation special mention must be made of the psychiatric and psychological establishment. Those professions have assumed

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A special note about the relationship of feminism and gay consciousness among women is in order. It appears from our experience in the Sexism Seminar last year that when gay women increase their political consciousness, they identify women's liberation as a general issue and gay liberation as a more particular concern. Thus, the alliance is between feminists, both gay and straight, and anti-sexist gay men (both of these groups, presumably; allied with others who are committed to changing economic and political oppression).

The experience arising from the seminar was limited. If, however, this represents a general trend, the consequences for gay feminists in Montreal are interesting. This summer, a television program on gay women was proposed as a part of a series on women being prepared for cable television. The idea was scuttled. This indicates that attitudes toward lesbians among politically-aware straight women are not entirely accepting, in contrast to the feminist support enjoyed by gay liberation elsewhere in Canada and in the United States. That leaves gay feminists in an organizational (excuse the phrase) no-man's land, and calls for further discussion and negotiation among all interested women.

MFU: the professor as worker

by Ralph Seliger

Under the direction of its newly elected executive committee, the McGill Faculty Union begins its fourth year of activity this fall. It represents both an ideological challenge and an attempt at a viable organizational alternative to the older and more established McGill Association of University Teachers.

Since 1969, the MFU has counterposed the philosophy of professionalism prevalent in the MAUT with the collective-bargaining approach of trade unionism. MFU sees university teachers as *workers* inherently engaged in a conflict of interests with their employers the university administration and the government agencies funding the universities.

According to MFU spokesmen, the MAUT undermines the view of the teacher as worker by including deans and other administrators as prominent members. Far from acting as an interest group on behalf of faculty, therefore, the MAUT is accused of promoting the notion that the university is "one big happy family" devoid of conflict.

In a sense the MFU is a splinter group which broke with the MAUT in the wake of the controversy surrounding Stanley Gray, a political science professor dismissed in August '69 for participating in a number of student sit-ins and protests. Dissidents to the MAUT's overwhelming vote of support for Administration actions regarding Gray joined in the ensuing months with other faculty members unhappy with MAUT policies to create the MFU.

A major point of contention between MFU and MAUT partisans lies in the MFU belief that McGill should be more fully involved in the concerns of Quebec society. To this end the MFU has involved itself on a number of occasions with political issues reaching beyond the confines of the University. For example, during its first year of existence, the MFU jointly sponsored a public meeting with the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society to discuss the consequences for civil liberties in Montreal raised by the Municipal By-Law against demonstrations.

In October 1970, the MFU made a statement in support of the position of the CNTU Montreal Labour Council approving the objectives of the FLQ manifesto. The MFU has also concerned itself with issues surrounding the Concordia project in the Milton-Park area.

Considering MFU intentions to establish itself as a trade union and to get involved in the larger society, the choice to affiliate with the CNTU was a natural one. Furthermore, the CNTU is the only one of the three Quebec labour federations to have made substantial progress in organizing teachers in higher education. Today, CNTU-sponsored organizing efforts have met varying degrees of success at the Universities of Quebec, Montreal and Sherbrooke as well as McGill, and at CEGEPs. Indeed, McGill stands out as something of an exception insofar as the professional organization, the MAUT, remains many times larger in membership than the union. Ideologically, the MFU's disdain for limiting union concerns to purely economic matters leaves it very much at home within the CNTU, long noted for its outspoken capacity to politicize issues.

Nevertheless, the MFU has tried not to neglect the bread-and-butter aspect of its responsibilities: to represent the best interests of the faculty vis-à-vis the Administration. When, in August '69, a memorandum from the Principal seemed to challenge traditional departmental autonomy in decisions regarding the firing and contract renewals of faculty, the MFU voiced its concern lest political conviction or other criteria irrelevant to academic competence be introduced in such matters. In addition, the MFU represents faculty members individually if they feel aggrieved. According to former MFU President Sid Ingerman (economics), the union will represent a teacher regardless of the justice of his cause (much as a lawyer will fullfill the advocacy role for his client regardless of his feelings about the client's innocence or guilt). Yet regarding the contract renewal of Sociology Professor Marlene Dixon last year, Prof. Ingerman feels that MFU involvement was correct both on the basis of its advocacy responsibilities and the case's merits.

The MFU remains precariously small, however. Members of the executive estimate the due-payers as being between 30 and 40.

Another 20 or 30 identify with the group but have neglected to pay dues. In addition, the membership, according to former executive Member-at-Large, John Southin (biology), is "heavily skewed towards Arts." Southin claims the biology department is the most "progressive" of the non-arts departments with its five members associated with the union. In contrast, the chemistry department is the most "reactionary."

Newly elected MFU President, Immanuel Wallerstein (sociology) says that a membership drive will be directed to all faculties, on the basis of three policy statements to be prepared for October. These positions will deal with:

1) faculty bread-and-butter issues.

2) university governance.

3) relations to the larger community of Quebec.

Professor Wallerstein notes the MFU executive was alarmed at the arrest and manhandling two weeks ago of Maoists selling literature on campus. MFU sentiments are that the sale or distribution of political literature on campus, even by non-students, is a legitimate campus activity which should not be arbitrarily interfered with. In addition to Professor Wallerstein, other executive committee members include Phil Ehrensaft (sociology) Treasurer; Pauline Vaillancourt (political science) Secretary; Professor Ingerman, and Laurier Lapierre (history), Members-at-Large.

daily photo by chris busby

IMMANUEL WALLERSTEIN, president of the MFU

Gay Lib . . .

continued from page 7

the responsibility for ridding society of homosexuals with a vigour just beginning to abate. Armed with a variety of conflicting theories covering any conceivable etiology of homosexuality and with techniques of "cure" which have never been shown to be effective (with the possible exception of those methods which destroy an individual's capacity for any sexual pleasure) they have acted as "scientific" validators of the social prejudice against homosexuality.

Many participants in last term's seminar on sexism related horror stories of being "treated", often against their will, for homosexuality. The result was only to make it more difficult for the person to come to terms with his or her own mode of sexuality and to inflict parents with a sense of guilt for having "gone wrong" in the raising of their children. Seldom did the members of the psychiatric and psychological professions reflect on the fact that they were enforcing a norm of behaviour which is clearly culturally relative, based upon a moral judgment and not a "scientific evaluation". Seldom did they bother to distinguish between stresses experienced because of gay sexuality *per se* and those resulting from the fact that gay people are the target of social oppression. Seldom did they bother to work with gay people who were not undergoing psychotherapy, but instead regarded their own patients as an adequate sample of the gay population. Although the situation shows indications of slowly changing, the psychiatric and psychological professions in their roles of secular clergy are responsible for much of the suffering of gay people in our society.

In last term's seminar on sexism the directions in which it would be desirable to move at McGill became more articulated. There are students who want an opportunity to read and discuss the literature surrounding gay sexuality in a more or less academic fashion. The seminar on sexism will continue to function in that manner.

However, the vast majority of gay people have quite different needs. We would like to establish a Gay Drop-In Centre where gay people could simply come to talk with other gay people on an informal basis and where literature on the gay movement would be available. In addition, there is a tremendous need for a referral service which could operate out of such a centre and provide sympathetic legal, medical and counselling services for gay people. Anyone wishing to participate in such programmes or able to provide the needed services should contact one of the authors of this article.

Finally, there is a need to bring the political education of gay people and the general public about the connections between sexual and other forms of oppression and the interrelationships between sexual oppression and the needs and values of particular societies. We must start to work toward the gradual alleviation of the oppression of gay people *as far as possible* within the present society. Moreover, in working with others to achieve the new social order, we must insure that the oppression of gay people will not continue or be reinforced. That is not merely a plea for gay people as a minority group, since those who succeed in conforming to a rigid gender stereotype (i.e. "straights") have frequently done so at the expense of their own creativity and happiness. There will be no liberation without sexual liberation and no sexual liberation that does not include gay liberation.

The authors, Bruce Garside, a philosopher, Linda Page-Hollander, a sociologist, and John Southin, a biologist, are professors at McGill and Sir George Williams Universities.

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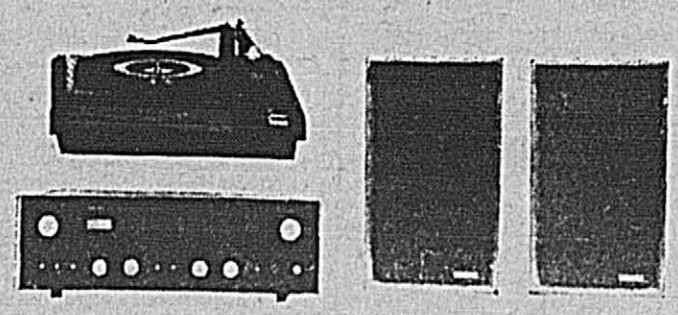

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Students' Society

STUDENTS' SOCIETY BY-ELECTIONS

October 4th, 1972

NOMINATIONS ARE HEREBY CALLED FOR THE POSITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING STUDENTS' COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES:

1. Representatives from the following Schools and Faculties must be students who have at least one year remaining at McGill, and must be in good academic standing with the University.

ARTS & SCIENCE
1 Representative from either faculty
ENGINEERING
2 Representatives
ARCHITECTURE
1 Representative
EDUCATION
1 Representative
MUSIC
1 Representative
NURSING
1 Representative

2. Representatives of the following Society must have completed at least one year at McGill University.

P.G.S.S.
2 Representatives

*All nominations must be signed by 25 students of the Faculty or School concerned, or 25% of the students of the Faculty or School, whichever is less, and countersigned by the nominee with his address and phone number.

**Nominations must contain only those words contained in the revised Electoral By-Laws, (as on page 104 of this year's Student Handbook).

***All nominations must be submitted to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Students' Society, Myron Galloway, by

4 P.M. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1972

Kathy Grant
Chief Returning Officer

CLASSIFIEDS

HOUSING

Apartment for Rent, Stuart, Jean Talon, unfurnished, 3-1/2, bright, clean quiet building, one month free, $65.00. Call Allan 747-1139.

Sublet, Sherbrooke-Guy, 1-1/2 modern, furnished, $110. Available immediately, 333-3310 Days or Apply office, 1645 Lincoln, Apt. 20.

MISCELLANEOUS

Announcing Jazz Dance Classes—fall season. Given by Maryann B. Joffe, New York professional dancer. Phone: 481-8933, 487-7306.

Have Truck—will move. Fast, reasonable. Call Les: 733-7015 days, 524-2603 eves. (and remember, folks, "You get more with Les!")

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Artists, Choice Booths available in open market for sale of: Paintings, Photos, pottery, jewelry, leather, clothes. 1 month free, 747-1139, 744-1386.

S.C.M.—Yellow Door Coffeehouse: Get fed cheap!! Lunch every day, 12-2 PM—35c Hot Plate, plus loads of other goodies.

Would the person who borrowed my silver Parker fountain pen at registration Friday morning please, call Pat at 842-7638.

MEN'S JUDO—Seniors start Sept. 25th, Novices Oct. 2nd. Mon. and Wed., 5:30-7:30, Judo Room SAC Gym. Novices Wear T-Shirts and Shorts.

Announcing the first annual management olympics. Everyone is invited. Monday, September 25th, at 3 P.M. on Lower Campus. Win Prizes!!

McGill Outing Club open meeting Tuesday, September 26. Union Ballroom, 7:30 P.M. Free refreshments and movie.

WANTED

Small and large accumulations and collections of old and new comic books wanted. Highest prices paid. Phone Bob, 482-1964 evenings.

Trading company requires photographer and female students for photographic model. (for undergarment advertisement) Apply to: Sales Manager, P.O. Box 506, Station 'H', Montreal 107.

Urgent—Babysitter required near campus for girl, 14 months old, 2-1/2 days a week. Please phone 677-2112 after 6 PM.

Tutor for Grade 9 boy in English, French, Mathematics. Start immediately. Montreal West. 482-7109.

Babysitter required: Tuesday 1-5:30. Some experience with toddlers necessary. 849-6860.

ACTRESSES AND ACTOR for feature film. Two beautiful young girls, ages 18-23, needed for low budget film. Previous experience not essential. Also actor aged 21-25 to play good-looking villain. Nude scenes required. Reply promptly, mailing photos and full information including age and physical description to: Cinema 2000, 755 Montpellier, Apt. 307, Montreal 379.

I want to share a place in the Park Ave.-Villeneuve area with one or two people. Call 933-9680.

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Lab coats on sale: Room 129 McIntyre Building. Mens and ladies coats—all sizes available—open 8:30 A.M.—4:30 P.M.

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Black wallet. Keep money but return wallet with ID cards to porter, Arts Building. PLEASE.

CHEMISTRY E-22 B (212 B)

A. Tuesday, Thursday 8:30-10:00 AM section of Chemistry E22 B (212 B) will definitely be held.

Due to overcrowding in the Mon. Wed. Fri.—12:00 Noon section, it would be advantageous for any students who can change to do so.

See Miss Johnson, Room 27
Otto Maass Chemistry Building

McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

NEED $ $ $

REFEREES and LINESMEN are urgently needed for the Intramural Football Season.

Officials Clinic will be held on Tuesday, September 26 at 5:00 p.m. in the Student Lounge, room G18, of the Currie Gym.

Sign Up at the Intramural Office, room 6, in the Gym.

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McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

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Referee in Chief—Intramural Volleyball
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Tournament Supervisor — Intramural Tennis
Tournament Supervisor — Intramural Badminton
Tournament Supervisor — Intramural Squash
Tournament Supervisor — Intramural Table Tennis

Interested candidates are asked to pick-up an application from the Intramural Office, room 6, in the Currie Gym.

by matthew macfarlane

NHL U.S. owners the true culprits

I've had it. Everyone is aware of the Hockey fiasco being perpetrated on the Canadian people by the buffoons who run the NHL but enough criticism has been ladled out to Clarence Campbell, Alan Eagleson et al, without touching on our American brothers.

The two most recent issues of Sports Illustrated have run features on the "Canadian Embarrassment" and it is these ventures into questionable journalism that have aroused my anger. I've listened to every American sports reporter from "Scooter" Rizzuto to Mark Mulvoy dishout disparaging remarks about what a joke Canadian hockey has devolved to. Enough!

Granted the players have been Canadian and they certainly must bear a considerable portion of the blame for Canada's poor show. It is true too that the CAHA is a Canadian organization that seems devoted to the destruction of our national game. However, let's talk about the owners for a minute.

The owners are the true culprits in hockey's latest melodrama, first because in their abysmal ignorance they acquiesced to every demand by the Russians to play on their terms and secondly because their arrogance demanded the exclusion of WHA players. This however, is old hat. These criticisms have been heard before and they will be heard again. The point is that the majority of the owners are Americans, so just who's fiasco is this?

In an effort to extend the realm of Canadian hockey, expansion came. Obviously, it is to the metropolises that the expanders must turn. These great cities (and greater markets) are in the more populous United States and consequently the expansion of 1967 spelled the end of hockey as a truly personal expression of Canada and Canadian culture. Presently, eleven of fourteen hockey franchises in the NHL are in the United States with American owners. These American owners also represent the most charismatic, aggressive figures on the Board of Governors of the NHL. It is painfully clear to the true hockey fan that men like Bill Wirtz of Chicago and Norris of Detroit are now the driving personalities of the NHL owners. Men like J. Curtois (who is merely a figurehead) and Harold Ballard leave Canadian representation among the NHL owners at an all-time low.

It may be perverse but there it is, our national game is clearly in the hands of the Americans. So, for all you Mark Mulvoys out there, congratulations on *your* embarrassment in *your* national game.

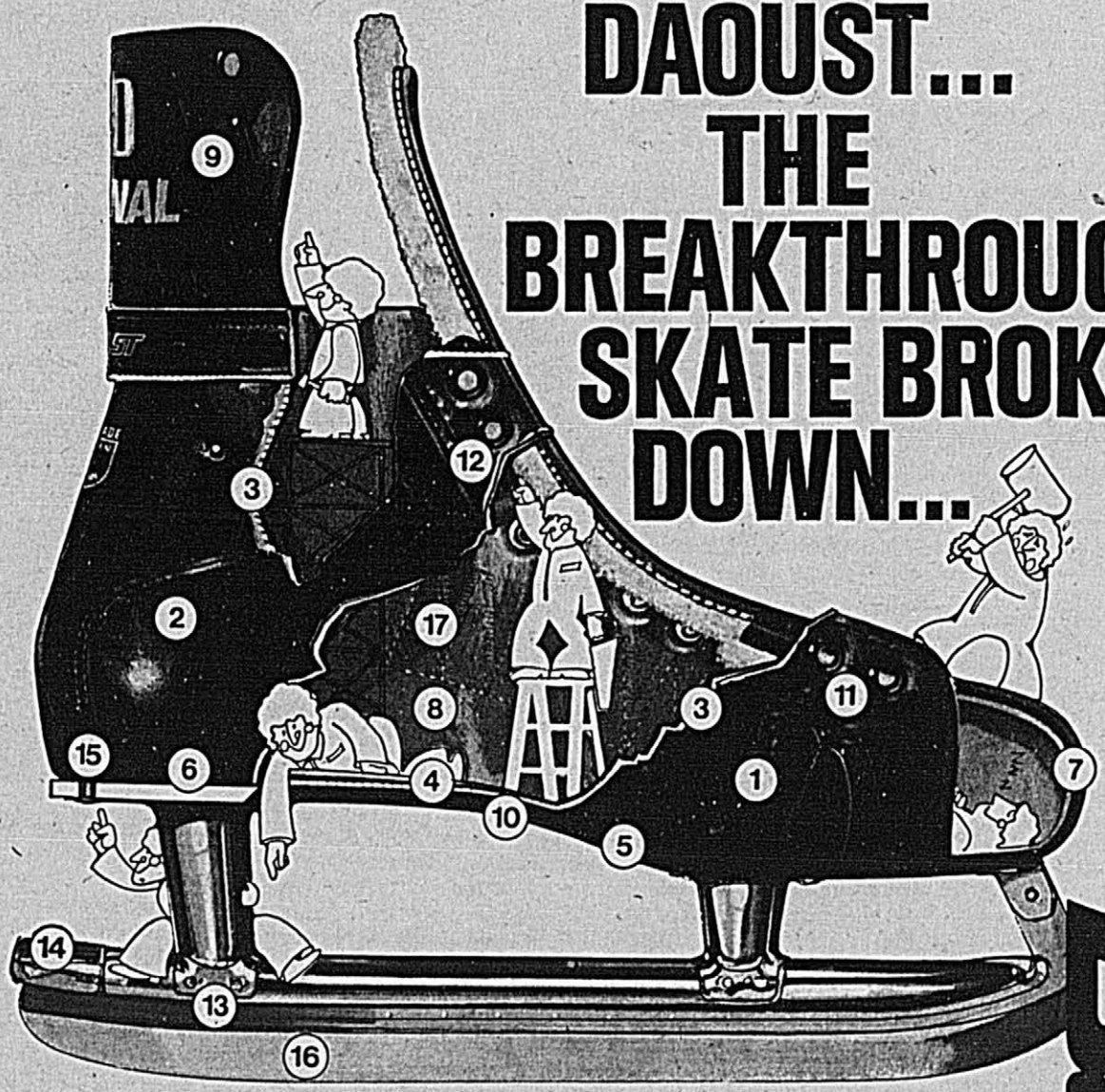
Rugby

The McGill Rugby team opens its 1972 season tomorrow, hosting Vermont University at 1:30 pm at Molson Stadium. Both teams faced each other last November in Burlington, with McGill coming out on top, 16-3.

RUGGER

Interested? Practices are being held daily from 6:30 to 7:45 p.m. on Forbes Field. Bring your shorts and shoes.

For more information see Prof. Covo, room 359 in the Engineering Bldg. or on the field at 6:30 p.m.



This is Daoust's National 300 — without the kangaroo leather casing. Constructed of top quality materials — tested for strength and durability — this boot gives you the comfortable fit Daoust is famous for. When you ask for the National 300, you're asking for the best — a skate you can depend on . . . year after year.

Daoust distinction

With over 75 years of experience, Daoust has created an impressive line of skates — including the superb National 100 and the rugged Junior Pro . . . the skate for the future superstar.

The Daoust line also includes ladies' skates. Of solid construction and elegant look, this model — the Ice Ballet — is a Daoust top seller.

Famous features of the National 300:

1. Genuine kangaroo leather.
2. Snug heel fit pattern.
3. Full ballistic nylon mesh interlining for maximum foot protection.
4. Fully lined with English kip leather.
5. Leather outsole reinforced at shank with special pegs for extra strength.
6. Pro style leather sole with heel lift.
7. Rigid box toe — guaranteed.
8. Long moisture-resistant counters.
9. Tough resistant tendon guard.
10. Steel shank.
11. Reinforced telescopic eyelets.
12. Soft pliable inner lining.
13. Tempered steel cups, tube and blade.
14. Unbreakable tempered steel safety guard.
15. Steel and two anti-rust copper rivets at heel secure boot to blade.
16. Rockwell Test blade reading of 58-60.
17. Shoe treated with Sanitized® process.

The official skate of the National Hockey League Players Association.

Sports

by chris orvig

MOC: Anyone for spelunking?

The main principle of the McGill Outing Club is to enjoy the outdoors as much as possible on as little as possible.

Expertise is not required as very few of us have it, but a love of the outdoors is a definite prerequisite. As long as you can hold a paddle you can canoe, and as long as you can hold a rope you can learn how to climb rocks (and maybe mountains, if our expert instructor ever summons up the courage to come back down from the Rockies).

Canoeing is an ever popular sport in the club and there are many trips in the fall. The Laurentians and the northeastern United States provide many varied settings for trips and canoeists set out nearly every weekend to live (and love) it up in the rugged outdoors. Backpacking is also very common in these same areas and there are usually several excursions through to the end of October.

The club operates a house (known for its architectural and rustic beauty) in the downtown area of the metropolis of Shawbridge, about 45 miles north of Montreal. From the house hiking, snowshoeing and rock climbing trips venture out into the dark unknown of the Laurentians. There is a rock climbing school in October with qualified instructors. A sport of ever increasing popularity is *spelunking*. Translated to English this means cave exploration. Sometimes cavers go to the Adirondacks or White Mountains in New England to pursue their hobby.

For downhill skiers there are ski trips from the city to the Eastern Townships or the Laurentians with free instruction for the next century's Olympic team members. Cost of these trips is minimal and they go every Sunday during the winter.

A newsletter is published every month for members and it contains such bits of wisdom as the President's Podium and where to buy gear at the best prices. There are open meetings every month at which members can share in the wit and wonder of other trippers. At these meetings there are usually slides or a film.

Parties are not an uncommon occurrence and there is a big year-end bash in April with many during the year as well. There are several square dances at the house during the year with a world-famous hog caller turned square dance caller.

For more information the MOC office is open during the day Monday to Friday. It is Room 416 in the Union. The phone number is 392-8918. There is also an open meeting next Tuesday, September 26, in the Union Ballroom at 7:30 pm. All are welcome.

Redmen oppose Bishop's

by matthew macfarlane

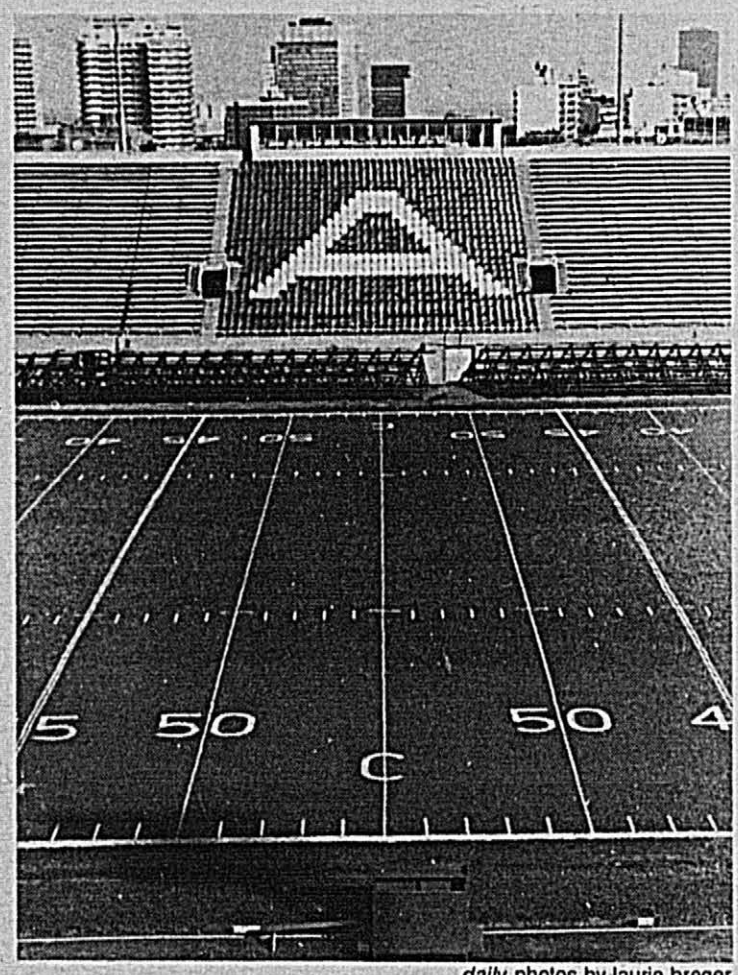
Talk about backing into a title. Of the four QUAA teams only the Redmen were victorious last week-end. McGill of course downed Sir George while Loyola was creamed by St. Mary's 32-15 and Bishop's dropped a 16-1 decision to Waterloo.

The Sir George game added the names of Ron Kelly and Chris Rumball to the injury list. They joined flanker Frank Belvedere who was scratched from the lineup due to an ankle injury. None of the ailments is considered serious with the possible exception of Kelly.

The loss of Kelly, then Rumball created an unusual situation for the Redmen. Kelly is McGill's punter and place-kicker and Rumball is his back-up at both kicking positions. With both men gone the Redmen resorted to the good foot of Steve Neville. Incidentally, Sir George's kicker Ron Goldenberg was also injured. Bad day all around for the kickers.

Tomorrow, Bishop's provides the opposition. Reliable sources have it that Gaitor's quarterback Bill MacDonald (from last year's championship team) is now a defensive end. After last week's mediocre performance however, don't bet that Mr. MacDonald won't be at his old position. The game is somewhat of old home week for Brian Coulter, the Bishop's coach. He was formerly the head coach at McGill in the early 60's.

In last year's confrontation between the two clubs the Redmen, making their season debut, were upended 22-16. This year McGill, fortified with 20 returnees from last year, are a might better prepared. Game time at Lennoxville is 2 pm.



daily photos by laurie breger

Some of the changes at the renovated Molson Stadium.

Als back in Molson

by laurie breger

The Alouettes are back on the hill. After having hosted the last five years of football in the windswept Autostade, the Als have opted for the intimacy and accessibility of our own Molson Stadium, a home they occupied between the years 1954 and 1967.

Just what has this relocation meant for McGill? Well, a trip to the stadium furnishes some of the answers. Entering from the south side affords the viewer the sensuous sight of a pro football gridiron. The grass is a healthy shade of green, with meticulously water-painted lines and numerals. At opposing ends of the seductive turf are rigid goal posts, patiently awaiting the coming contest.

But wait! What's that below the press box? Yup. The whole section is composed of chairs—not benches—with arm-rests, too. And all painted flaring red except for those decked in white to form a huge letter "A".

Further inspection of the periphery reveals that to the normal seating capacity of 21,000 have been added 4,000 field seats, some of which offer a spectator a place as close as five yards from the action.

Aside from the physical improvements to the seating and landscape, the Als' presence has meant something more to McGill. Revenue from stadium rental is directly supporting the three major intercollegiate sports—football, hockey and basketball—as well as several clubs such as swimming and wrestling. Last year, financial aid had to be sought from the Martlet Society after the athletics budget was discontinued.

As far as dollars and cents are concerned, Director of Athletics Harry Griffiths was rather tight-lipped in quoting a figure. He did concede, though, that the Athletics Department *is* benefitting from the Alouettes, and furthermore that "support for athletics was one of the factors in McGill's leasing the stadium."

So if people in the neighbourhood can just tolerate a little congestion on home dates, the Als' return to Molson could prove to be a boon to the McGill athletics cause. Should the football team and its revenue depart, however, it is doubtful that intercollegiate sports would be doomed—we can always go running back to the Martlets.

Action from last week's exhibition game against Sir George sees fullback Don Cowie (32) skirting left end. The Redmen play their first league game tomorrow at Bishop's.

Basketball

Basketball tryouts commence next Monday, September 25, at 5:30 pm in the Currie gym. There will be a team meeting of all players before the practice, at 5 pm in lecture room G/20, opposite the general athletics office.

Hockey

All those interested in playing Redmen hockey are asked to sign up in the general athletics office. Practicing on ice will not start till October 16. Running and calisthenics, however, begin next week.